

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.
New York, Aug. 31.—Silver,
lead, \$6.65@6.75; spelter, \$9.00; cop-
per, \$27@28.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

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TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Fair tonight
and probably Saturday; warmer in
southern portion Saturday.

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Vote in House on Strike Bill Blocked Republican Leader Mann Objects

PASSAGE OF ADAMSON EIGHT-HOUR MEASURE IN HOUSE PRESAGED

Bill Has Approved of President Wilson, Who Is Working for Success of His Program—Favorable Report on Senate Bill Which Would Become Effective January 1,

Washington, Sept. 1.—In the senate this afternoon, Senator Reed declared that if the provision to give authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix wages and hours of service were not abandoned the bill could not be passed in time to avert the strike. To pass the provision, he said, would, instead of stopping the strike, absolutely force it.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Final vote was delayed in the house by motion to recommit the bill to the commerce committee. It was ruled out as not germane and Representative Mann appealed from the decision of the chair.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Bills to avert the railway strike were put on their way to passage today in both houses of congress.

Under a special rule, providing for a vote not later than 3:30 this afternoon, the house took up the Adamson eight-hour day bill approved by President Wilson and accepted by brotherhood leaders as a "satisfactory settlement."

The senate interstate commerce committee reported similar bill which, however, contains an important provision empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix schedules of wages on interstate railroads. It provides that the eight-hour bill shall become effective January 1, 1917, that the present pay for the ten-hour day shall apply to the shorter day, that overtime shall be paid pro-rata, but adds that within not less than six and not more than twelve months after the passage of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall assume jurisdiction

NEW ASPECT TO WAR SITUATION

London, Sept. 1.—The official representative at Saloniki of the British press cables to London that King Constantine of Greece has abdicated in favor of Crown Prince George, and that former Premier Venizelos, leader of the party which favors intervention by Greece with the entente allies, will be the power behind the throne. The correspondent regards it as uncertain whether the entente allies wish the assistance of Greece.

The surrender of three Greek garrisons in Macedonia to a committee of the nature of which is not indicated clearly, is reported from Saloniki. Other despatches say there has been fighting between Greek regulars and volunteer forces.

Rumanian troops are continuing, apparently without serious interruption, their invasion of Hungary and have occupied several villages, to official announcement at Bucharest.

On the Macedonian front comparative quiet reigns.

Bulgaria's expected declaration of war on Rumania is announced at Saloniki, according to an unofficial despatch from that point.

On the French front fighting has died down, although the artillery was very active last night in the Somme sector.

The British official statement says the Germans have penetrated British position on a small frontage near High wood.

Five successive attacks were made by German troops last night on German positions on the Somme front. The war office announced today that the Germans penetrated the British defenses on a small frontage at two points between Ginchy and High wood.

The announcement says: "The enemy made a further counter attack yesterday afternoon and evening on a front of 3,000 yards between Ginchy and High wood. These counter attacks were preceded by an intense bombardment."

"Considerable forces were employed by the enemy. Five attacks in all were made. At the fifth attempt the enemy succeeded in penetrating to our advanced trench line on a small frontage at two points only."

LEADERS BELIEVE SUCCESS OF EIGHT-HOUR BILL ASSURED

Congress Casts Aside Other Work to Permit Concentration on President's Program to Avert Strike—Vote on Adamson Measure Expected This Afternoon—Brotherhoods See in Proposal Means for Avoiding Repetition of Disruption in Future.

Washington, Sept. 1.—All outward indications of the progress of President Wilson's legislative program to prevent the railway strike were favorable when congress resumed work today.

The president himself went to the capitol soon after 9 o'clock this morning to hurry things along.

The senate interstate commerce committee got to work early on its bill for an eight-hour day and an investigating commission.

In the house the rules committee assembled to report a special rule and have it ready for the house when it met at 11 o'clock, providing for a vote on the Adamson bill not later than 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Adamson bill has been approved by the president and the heads of the railway brotherhoods have said that its passage by both houses of congress will be considered a satisfactory settlement.

The railway heads, having voiced their protest against the legislation did nothing today, awaiting its outcome.

Barring unforeseen complications it seemed assured today that congress would act finally before Saturday night and in time for the brotherhood heads to call off the strike set for 7 o'clock Monday morning.

When the senate convened a recess was almost at once taken until 11 a. m. to enable the interstate commerce committee to continue its work of drafting the strike legislation and to permit Republican members to confer.

President Wilson spent almost an hour conferring with Democratic leaders, and then returned to the White House.

On his way to his office from the capitol, President Wilson, heard two sightseers, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fleming of Boulder, Colo., talking about their home.

"Are you folks from Colorado?" asked the president.

They told him they were and he said: "I am always glad to meet people from that state."

Definite abandonment of an effort for legislation to enlarge the interstate commerce commission was agreed to by the senate committee.

The president explained his presence at the capitol by saying: "I am just keeping the threads together."

Concentrate on Program.

Majority Leader Kern said after the president's visit that the Democrats would concentrate on the eight-hour bill and put over the rest of the railroad legislation until next week.

Many Democrats felt there would be little disposition among the Republicans to filibuster against the eight-hour bill in view of the present situation.

The senate committee determined there was too much opposition to the interstate commerce commission enlargement bill to risk attaching it to the emergency legislation.

As the bill stood this morning, the senate committee had agreed that the new commission should "consider an increase in freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads affected as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase."

Several members were seriously inclined to the belief that such definite decision regarding the rate question would provoke opposition in the senate, especially from Progressive Republicans, which would make impossible passage of the bill.

Grecian King Abdicates Throne Revolution Brewing In Kingdom

date passage of the bill impossible. Senator Kern said the senate was also considering a bill to empower the interstate commerce commission to fix the schedule of wages upon railroads.

"We will have to do this some time and might as well do it now," he said. He also was inclined to urge the committee to include in the eight-hour bill some features of the proposed amendment to the arbitration act, which would prevent future strikes during investigation.

Effective January 1.

As agreed upon today, the senate bill would make the eight-hour basic day effective January 1, 1917, and apply to railroads of 100 miles or more in length, excepting electric street and electric interurban railroads.

By 1 o'clock the bill was expected to be ready for the senate.

While the house rules committee was working, the interstate commerce committee met and favorably reported the Adamson bill.

The Adamson bill was favorably reported by the house interstate commerce committee, which amended it to make the eight-hour provisions effective January 1 next instead of December 1, and so as to exempt electric railroads.

The bill was immediately reported to the house, which met at 11 o'clock. Meantime the rules' committee held a meeting and without any changes favorably reported the Kitchen rule providing for two hours of general debate on the bill and a vote on the bill and any amendments in the house at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Members of the rules' committee said under that rule the bill should be passed by the house shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Senator Morris, the first to leave the Republican senate conference, said each member would be left free to act as he thought best.

Efforts were still being made to induce the brotherhoods to call off the strike order, but they were standing

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Brotherhoods in Chicago Mass Forces to be in Readiness to Go Out If Strike Is Ordered.

and St. Paul railroad, announced today that the Order of Railway Conductors on the section of that system between Chicago and the Missouri river had voted not to strike.

Full Text of Statement.

The text of the railroads' statement says:

"The managements of the railways are disregarding reports from Washington regarding the possibility of the strike being prevented and are proceeding exactly as they would if they were certain that it was going to occur on a scheduled time at 7 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 4."

"It will be recalled that for about eight months the railroad managements have been warning the government and the people of the United States that the danger of a nationwide strike was real and serious. On the other hand, some assurances have been given by officers of the United States government and even by spokesmen of the labor brotherhoods. The public now knows that the railways were right in saying that the danger was real and serious and that the spokesmen of the government who attempted to minimize the gravity of the situation were wrong."

Want People to Stay at Home.

"It is to be hoped that travelers as well as shippers will act on the warning of the railways and not start up on journeys which cannot be finished before the strike order goes into effect."

"The railways believe that in standing out for arbitration, even at the cost of a strike, they have been trying to protect not only their own interests, but those of the public."

"In view of the expressions of the press, of commercial organizations and of many thousands of individuals throughout the United States, the railways are confirmed in the belief that the public wanted them to stand

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CROWN PRINCE, WITH VENIZELOS BEHIND HIM, ACCEDES TO RULE

Garrisons at Saloniki, Voduna and Fort Little Karaburun Surrender to Committee Representing New Power—Probability Monarchy Will Abandon Neutrality Maintained Since Outbreak of War—Constantin Now Reported to Have Fled to Protection of German Soldiers.

London, Sept. 1, 1:25 p. m.—King Constantine of Greece has abdicated, according to the British official press representative at Saloniki.

The press representative says the king has abdicated in favor of the crown prince with Venizelos as the power behind the throne. The new policy, he reports, will be to work with the entente allies.

According to this information, Premier Zaimis will remain at the head of the government.

The correspondent questions whether the entente allies desire the active assistance of Greece.

Ward Price, to whom the above despatch is credited, is the official British press representative, designated by the government to act for all British publications in that area. Nevertheless his despatches are subject not only to the Greek censorship but to the French military censorship which controls all lines of communication from Athens. The fact that both censorships, as well as the British censorship in London have permitted this despatch to come through is insignificant.

On Tuesday, Mr. Price sent from Saloniki a report that King Constantine had fled from Athens to Larissa. This despatch was discredited in London. Official circles here also appeared to be cast on its correctness by despatches filed from Athens Wednesday, one of them telling of coming meetings between the king and entente ministers, and others having to do with the illness of the king, who recently underwent a slight operation. It is possible, however, that the king may have departed secretly from Athens, as reported by Mr. Price, and that his absence was concealed from the newspaper correspondents there.

The reign of Constantine I as king of the Hellenes was brief, dating only from March 18, 1913, when his father, George I, was assassinated in Saloniki. Brief as the reign was, Constantine had enjoyed a period of remarkable popularity and increased the territory of the Greek monarchy by over fifty percent.

Born on August 3, 1868, he was educated largely by private tutors from Leipzig, which was said to have stamped upon him a permanent German influence. His military education was furthered by attendance at maneuvers in Germany. He became a brother-in-law of the German Emperor by marrying the latter's sister, Princess Sophia, in 1889.

His alleged pro-German leanings, thus indicated, were not always popular with his people, and during the war a strong party antagonistic to his desire to have Greece preserve neutrality and in favor of joining the allies, precipitated a cabinet crisis which was weathered with difficulty.

How He Became Popular Idol.

The most interesting chapter of Constantine's life is the way in which he became the people's idol. Like his father, he had his ups and downs in favor, the Greek having been quick-changing in their likes and dislikes. In 1896 when he saw his country drifting war with Turkey, he sounded a warning that the Greek army was utterly unprepared for a campaign. The infantry was armed with condemned French rifles, which had cost \$2 each; the cartridges were 15 years old; there was no cavalry; the artillery was obsolete, and its officers few. Nevertheless, the country decided upon war. The result was disastrous—a humiliating defeat for Greece. Immediately the popular tide turned against its rulers; whom it denounced as foreigners who could have little in common with the Greeks. The

King and Queen were hooted in the streets, and the officers turned their backs upon the Crown Prince.

A similar spirit was roused against the royal house when, in 1909, King George tried to oppose the popular clamor for the annexation of Crete, knowing that Turkey was eagerly awaiting such an excuse to bring a second crushing defeat upon Greece. This time the clamor almost became a revolt, and the King was obliged to yield to the demand of the military league, both for a reorganization of the army and for the dismissal of the Crown Prince as Generalissimo. He thereupon decided to accept a command in the Russian army, but the opposition to him was smoothed out and he was restored to his former dignities.

Hero During Balkan War.

He finally became a national hero in the Balkan war of 1912, when he led an army of 10,000 Greeks to the capture of Saloniki, causing 30,000 Turks to lay down their arms. His popularity was such, as a result of this feat, that Greeks in America raised several thousand dollars with which to purchase a gift sword, inscribed: "To Constantine, the Liberator."

When Constantine came to the throne it was said he aimed to restore the former grandeur of the ancient Hellenic Empire, and that he was as believer in the old national prophecy that under the reign of a Constantine and a Sophia the Eastern Empire would be called into life again and the cross restored on St. Sophia at Constantinople in place of the crescent.

By the peace treaties signed after the Balkan wars, Greece added a considerable stretch of Turkish territory to her domain and in December, 1913, the long desired annexation of the Islands of Crete was carried out. King Constantine himself hoisting the Hellenic flag over the town.

With the entrance of Turkey into the European war the quest of the intervention of Greece soon became to be seriously considered but King Constantine insisted upon strict neutrality. The cabinet, headed by Premier Venizelos, which was for war on the side of the allies, finally tendered its resignation. The Greek attitude, at least so far as the war party was concerned, was largely to the effect that if Greece had to hand in the war, her interests might suffer when peace was arranged.

Attempted to Explain.

The Athens correspondent of the London Morning Post on March 29, 1915, attempted to explain the situation in a letter in which he said that in the second month of the war the Greek Premier had intimated to the Entente Powers that Greece would join their cause actively if the necessity should arise, and with the commencement of the operations against the Dardanelles the government believed the time had come for Greece to abandon her neutrality. The King, however, refused to countenance this plan. It was argued that sending forces to the Dardanelles would dangerously weaken Greece's defense on the Bulgarian frontier, and since Greece had received no formal invitation from the Triple Entente her entrance in the war would be undertaken without any guarantee from the powers as to the Greek position on the mainland.

"The King's refusal to consent to the war policy," said the Post correspondent, "was undoubtedly actuated in all good faith by a patriotic consideration of the military difficulties. Unfortunately, his entourage is known to hold strong pro-German sentiment."

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Read the First Chapter of "Liberty" in Tomorrow's Standard